

special collections



douglas Library

queen's university AT kingston

KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA









SYNOPSIS
OF
COUNCELS.

FOHN PRIDEAUX

late Regins Professour of Divinity at Oxford, and Bishop of Worcester.



OXFORD,
Printed by A. and L. LICHFIELD, Printers
to the University, 1671.

2011.1011 174 THE REST OF STREET weether Art is at



CHAP. I.

Of Synods in General.

Ynodographie is that, which so Methodically doth lay before our eyes a Synopsis of Councels, and other Feelesiastical meetings, that it may clearly appear to him that doubts, how any case may be enquired after, and what may be deter-

mined concerning it being found.

2. A Councel is a free publique Ecclesiastical meeting, especially of Bishops, and also of other Doctors lawfully deputed by diverse Churches, for the examining of Ecclesiastical causes, according to the Scriptures, and those according to the power given by common Suffrages, without favour of parties to be determined, in matters of Faith by Canons, in cases of practise, by Presidents, in Discipline, by Decrees and Constitutions. Therefore,

3. They are not to be called. 1. For the deciding of Popish and political Controversies, which more properly belong to Diets, Tarliaments, and Assemblies. 2. Neither is it an office appertaining to the Pope to Assemble; much less (except he be specially elected thereto by the Assembled) to sit as cheif over them. 3. Neither may others unless Bishops, or some otherwise Deputed by their Churches, in them passe a determinative sentence. 4. Neither may any sentence or decree be admitted as necessary unto Salvation, unless it hath strength and Authority from the Word of God. 5. Neither may publick decrees be rejected by private persons who consent unto them by their Deputies, but they must acquiesse in them and suffer them, until an Authority frees equal to that which did bind.

4. Such have been and frequently happen, as

1. Judaical.
2. Apostolical.
3. Oecumenical.
4. Controverted.
5. Rejetted.
6. National.
7. Conferences.

INQUI-

INQUIRIES.

1. Councels are of divine Authority and fim-

ply necessary? Neg.

2. The Authority of convening Councels rests in the power of one person, or some certain Prelates or Princes? Neg.

3. Councels may be called to determine political affairs, or private Controversies? Neg.

4. Only Ecclefiastical Prelates have determi-

native Suffrages in them? Aff.

5. A controverted place of Scripture may be more fafely fought from Councels than from private Doctors? Aff.

6. The decrees of Councels contrary to the plain Text of Scripture are of any validi-

ty? Neg.

Whether <

7. We must acquiesse in the Decrees of a Councel, at least not publikely oppose them till the like Authority of dissenting men hive us liberty so to do? Aff.

CHAP.



CHAP. II.

Of Indaical Conncels.

prehend not, either, 1. The sanedrim Gedelah, constituted of 72 Elders, Nam. 11. 14. Or 2. The sanedrim Katon, a Consistory of 23 persons sitting at the Gates, Deut. 16. 18. Or 3. The three Dijanims, the Decidours of Controversies in Smaller Towns, Mat. 5. 22. Because such as these were appointed for the preserving of Doctrine, Worship and Discipline, as well in the Commonwealth, as in the Church; but the more solemn meetings about extraordinary affairs for the confirming, removing, or reforming any thing as the matter required.

2. Such

1. At siehem under Johna and Eliazer.1. Concerning prohibiting Society with the Gentiles. 2. Concerning the rooting out of strange gods. 3. Concerning the burying of Josephs bones in his own possession as he himself commanded. Joh. 24.

2. At Hierusalem, the first under David, Gad & Nashan being his affishants. 1. Concerning the numbering of the Levites. 2. The distribution of the Priests into 24 Classes. 3. Concerning each of their Offices, 1. Chron. 13. which Hezechiah restored, 2 Chron. 29. 25.

3. At Carmelita under Ahab and Elias, where
1. The worshiping of Baal was discussed.
2. The true worship of God was miraculously confirmed.
3. Severe punishment was inflicted upon the worshipers of Baal,

1. Kings 18.

4. At Hierusalem the second under Hezeshiah. Concerning 1. The purging of the Temple. 2. The instituting of true Worship according to Daniels prescript. Where it is probable was a decree made concerning the transcribing of Solomons Proverbs, according to the Title. chap. 25. 2. Chron. 29.

5. At Hierusalem the third under Josiah and Helkiah in which, 1. The Temple again was purged. 2. Idolatry was rooted out. 3. The Covenant with the Lord renewed, according to the book of the Law found by Helkiah amongst the rubbish of the Temple. 2. Kings 33. 2. Chron. 34.

6. At Hierusalem the fourth under Zorobabel and Ezra and other chief persons of the fews that returned from the Captivity of Babylon, in which, 1. The Canonical

books

2. Such meetings are observed to have bin

books were cheifly by Ezra fet in that order as now we have them. 2. The Pefukim, Paraschim, and Heptakim were added for the distinction and reading of the Text. 3. The Masoreth with the Tikkum Sopherim was begun and profecuted for the preferving & transmitting to posterity the holy Language by Hebrew points & other marks, Elias Levita Pref. 3. Masor. Genebr. Chron. 2.

p. 183.

7. That which is called the Synod of the Wife under John Hircanus. 1. Concerning the receiving of the Pharises and Scribes with their leaders Sammei & Hillel. 2. Concerning the condemning of the Sadduces with their Authors, Sadoc and Bajethes, who for that reason betook themselves to the Samaritans, denying the immortality of the foul, and that there is any reward in the world to come. Where 3. Some suppose the books which we call Apochryphie were made Canonical by the third Canon of the Hebrews. Genebrard. Chron. l. 2. p. 197.

INQUIRIES.

1. The Tradition of the Cabala was injoyened

at the Synod of Sychem? D.

2. Some of Solomans Proverbs were perfected and transmitted to posterity by Hezeehiah's fervants according to the Decree of any Councel or otherwise? D.

3 The Maforeth and Hebrew points borrow ed their authority from the fourth Councel

at Hiernsalem? Probable.

4. The writings which we call Apochriphal were brought into the Canon by any Synod of the Jews. vid. Genebr. Chron. l. 2. p. 190.

and 197? Improbable.

5. The Epicurisme of the Saddwes, or the proud and covernous Hypocrasy of the Pharises was more intolerable to the Pious and Orthodox, or more pernitious to the Church? D.

6. That meeting under Ptolomie Philometer concerning the antiquity of the Temple of Hierafalem and of Samaria mentioned by Josephus Amiq. 1. 13.0.6. Is rightly reckoned by some among the Jewish Synods? N.

7. The convening of the Priests and Scribes by Herod only for inquisition of the place where Christ was born was rather an occasional consultation than a Councel?

Whether

专案专家意家意家专事专

CHAP. III.

Of Apostolical Councels.

1. O Apostolical Councels are referred those, which are found to be celebrated, either 1. Against the Apostles, or 2. By them. Against them were convened (that the Gospel if it were possible should be smothered in the very Cradle) 1. Annas, Caiphus, Fohn and Alexander, with the whole Generation of Priests Act. 4.6. who ordained that none should speak or teach in the name of Fesus, v. 28. 2. The same Persons were convened with the Sadduces, where the Apostles designed for Massacre were freed by Gamaleel, and their punishment was mitigated and they dismissed only with Whipping. Act. 5. Their Third Councel Judged Stephen to be Stoned , Act. 6. 12. In the Fourth Councel under Ananias, Paul was beaten & well nigh torn in peeces between the Pharifes and Saddwees, Act. 23 10. The Fifth is said to be called by Anamias the younger, where Fames the brother of the I ord, with some others were fentenced to death, Foseph. Antiq. 1. 20. c. 8.

1. For the substituting of Mathias in the place of Judas who betrayd our Saviour, Act. 1.

2. For the election of seven Deacons, Att.6.

3. For not pressing the Ceremonial Law, seing that justification may be obtained by the Grace of God alone in Chiss. Act. 15. 11. in which may be observed an exast directory for the following Councels.

4. For the toleration of some legal observations for a time, that by such a condescention the weaker fort might be gained, and the Mother Synagogue honourably inter'd & a.

bolished. Alt. 21. 18.

5. For the meeting wherein was composed the Apostles Creed, by the Apostles met together, every one contributing his part.

6. For the meeting which did obtrude to the Church 85 Canons under the notion of the Apostles authority, concerning which there

are various Controversies.

7. For the meeting at Antioch where among Nine Canons, the Eight commanded Images of Christ to be substituted in the roome of Heathenish Idols, the other pious Canons being destitute of the Authority of the Synod. vid. Bin. Tom. 1. p. 19. 6 Longum. p. 147.

2. The Councels Celebrated by the A-postles are commonly noted.

INQUI

INQUIRIES.

5. Clement the Disciple of Peter wrote them in Greek. Diony sus the lesse did translate them into Latine.

for the Composing of the Creed which we have? D.

2. The Canons commonly termed Apostolia cal be unjustly attributed to the Apo-

stles? A.

3. The Author, Authority or Number of them be certainly known. vid. loverium p. 2. N.

4. The Epitome of Apostolical constitutions found in Crete and published by Charles Kapellicus be of any moment? Consult P. Crab? N.

5. The Assumption of the blessed Virgin at a convention of the Apostles hath any ground or foundation? N.

6. The Councel held at Antioch concerning approbation of Images be altogether Imagi-

nary? A.

7. That compleat Councel of the Apostels
Ass. 15. may be an example for all other
Synods to imitate? A.

Whether



CHAP. IV.

Of Approved Oecumenical Councels.

SECT. I.

Of the Greek or Easterne Oecumenical Councels.

Ecumenical or General Councels are such wherein Bithops and other Learned men our of every Country, may freely meet together for the discussing and determining of Ecclesiastical assaires, piously, prudently, and orderly, without savour of Parties according to the Word of God, and the received Canons of the Church.

2. Such are S. Latine or Westerne.

Of approved Occumenical Councels. 12

Of the Greek
Councels as the

1. The Niceve, the 1.
2. Of Constantinople, the 1.
3. Of Ephesm, the 1. more famous 34. Of Calcedon. may be reckon-ed, 6. Of Constantinople, the 2d. 7. The Nicene, the 2d.

A. D. 325. L. 2. C. 29. Baron. ann. 359. N. 27. Longus.

4. The first Nicene Councel so called because it was Hillar. Socort. Celebrated at Nicea in Bithinia (where afterwards the Arians that they might make this void called another Councel) by the Authority of Constantine the Great, in the time of Julius the First, and Sylvester, Popes. 2. It confifted of 318. Bishops, Hosius of Carduba being President, having for his affociats Potomon of Heraclia, Papuntius a Theban, of whom each one lost an eye for Christs cause, together with Paulus of new Cefaria who for the same Profession was compelled to carry an hot Iron in his hand, and Eustachimof Antioch, who in the name of the Councel, entertained the Emperour with an Elegant Oration, with many more famous for Learning and Miracles. 3. The Canons of it being only 20. (nor is it sufficiently manifest how warrantable) came to the hands of Posterity. Perhaps this hapned by the power and subtlety of the Arians. Some obtrude more lately found by the Jefuites Turrianus and Pisanus in some hidden places of A. rabia, which the more Judicious do lately esteem. 4. Three things especially are reported as condemned by this famous Synod. 1. The Arian Herefie; Blasphemously denying the Sonne to be Coeternal and Coessential with the Father. 2 The dissent of the Eastern from the Western Christians about the Celebration of the Passeover, in a manner different from the Jewish Custome. 3. Together with the Schismatical differtions of the Melitians and Novatians by which they Created perpetual troubles to the Orthodex Bishops, c. In this Councel the Emperour

Emperour burnt all the accufations which the Bishops brought against each other as unworrhy to be seen, 6. An illiterate Christian grabling with a proud boasting Philosoper, who with his reprooches persecuted Christianity stopped his blasphemous mouth. 7. In which also Paphnutius a single man did confute some who were earnest against the Marriage of the Clergy. Confult about this with Gelasius Cycizenus & Scultet Analysis. Socrat. Hist. Tripartit. l. 1.c.8. Ruff. l. 10. c. 1. Bell. de Consil.l.1. c. 5. & 13. Calvin Instit. 1.4.c.7. S.I. (amerar. Hist. de Concil. Nicen.

5. The Fift of Constantinople under Gratian and A. D. 383. Theodosius the great and Damasus, 1. Consisting of 150 Bishops. 2. It is not manifest who sate in this as cheif, unless it was Cyrillus of Hierusalem. 3. They condemned and dischaged Macedonius Bishop of Constantinople for his perfidious opposing the Deity of the Holy Ghost, together with Maximus Cynicus by reason of his Doctrine against Discipline, mentioned Can. 6. Of whose Canons Caranza reckonsonly 7. Longus 9. All which except the first concerning the receiving the Nicene Belief and the Banishing of the Herericks are rejected by the Roman Church. 5. The Emperour nul'd all Confessions except that of those who acknowledged ChristCoessential with the Father, which our present Liturgy retains under the name of Nicene Creed. 6. It is thought that Gregory Nazianzen compiled it, according to the sence of the Synod. 7. These words and the on] which confirmes the Holy Ghosts proceeding from the Father and the Son, are known to be added to this Creed by Benedictus the seventh, which Leo the first and third his Predecessors dared not to attempt. Longus ex Lombard i. sem. D. 11. Bonavent. & aliis, Theodoret. Hist. 1. 5. c. 6. &c. 10.

der Theodosius the younger, promoted by Celestene the first

14 Of approved Occumenical Councels.

first. 2. In this 200 Bishos condemned Nestorius of Constantinople together with Carifins his flattering Presbyter, who stead of two Natures, acknowledged diverse Persons in Christ and therefore pleaded that the Blessed Virgin should be stiled xerowing only, and not seowing. 3. In only this Cy. rillus of Alexandria is recorded President. Whom Nestorius. being piously and brotherly invited to a better opinion, Christ and nor the Mother of proudly contemned, and having craftily allured John of Antioch unto his party, Anathamatized him and the Councel, who had formerly Anathamatized him. 4. The matter being related to the Emperour, and throughly understood, Cyrillus with his, is cleared, and Nestorius with his party is banished to Oasis a sandy Habitation, where like another Cain, roving here and there, and blaspheming, at length his tongue being confumed and eaten up by wormes, he breathed out his last. 5. There are two Copies of this Councel, the first observing 8. the second 13. Canons, which are comprehended in the Anathemaes of Cyrillus. 6. They are carpt at by Theodoret, but by Cyrillus they be freed from objections. 7. The Massilianites termed also Euchites and Enthusiasts were condemned by this Councel, and thereby the integrity of the Nicene Greed confirmed. vid. Liberatum in Breviar. Cap. II.

A. D. 455.

7. That of Calcedon, in Bithinis followes confifting of 630. Bishops, called by Martianus the Emperour, who with his Wife Pulcheria was present at the same; against Eutishes Abbot of Constantinople, and Dioscorus of Alexandria his Champion, and it condemned the suppositious acts of the Councel held at Ephesus. 2. They assimed one only nature to be in Christ, after his Incarnation, to wit, his divine Nature. 3. Concerning the President of this Councel, excepting the Emperour, and Judges Moderatours, (who are not named) there is no certainty. By favouring parties between Leothe first of Rome, and Anatholius Patriarch of Constantinople, matters were for the most part transacted. 4. The actions according

cording to Caranza which others call Seffions (are numbred 16. to which are added 29. Canons. 5. These the Romans by no meanes approved, (for nothing can withstand their ambition, as if the whole world was created for their service) for they were ratified by the Greeks after the departure of the embassadours of Les of Paschasinus a Lilyberan of Lucentius an Asculan, &c. Neither will they bear with that Canon of the equality of priviledges, for the imperial feat is challenged by the Conftantionapolitans as well as by the Romans, wherefore the Rome Lion rores, and his Whelps gnash their teeth, as if the principal scope of the Councel, was rather the sincerity of Supremacy, than of Doctrine. Hence the Romans approve only what pleases them, and abrogate what they dislike, and endeavour by their Subtilties to bring it to pass, that all may fall down and adore the Beast-6. They received Dioscorus into favour before justly discharged, yet almost a Saint in the esteem of the Africans and Abyssenes. 7. The recantation of Theodores Bishop of Cyrus was approved who to favour Nestorius had opposed the Anathema of Cyrillus of Alexandria) and he reflored to his place, who afterwards for his Orthodox wrirings well deserved of the Church.

8. The second of Constantinople under Justinian A. D. 532 had 165 Bishops, Menes being President, or rather his Successour, Eutychius Patriarch of Constantinople. But Pope Vigilius who came to Constantinople to summon the Emperour, yet would not be present at the Councel, least a seeming yeelding to Entychius might be prejudicial to his Suprenacy. 2. The Emperour endeavoured to reconcile the Entychians and the Orthodox for the publick tranquility, and therefore would have revoaked the Articles concerning the condemning of Theodorus of Mopsuessia, and of an Epistle of that to Maris a Persan, and of Theodoret against Cyrillus that was Anathamatized. But 3. The Western Christians with Pope Vigilius constantly opposed it, and confirming not only the decrees

Anatham:-

Anathematizing those Hereticks with their Heresies of the three preceeding Councels, but also of Chalcedon. 4. The errours of Origenalso expunged, which either denyed the Divinity of Christ, or the Resurrection of the Bodies, or affirmed the restitution of Reprobates and Devils (whom the Socimans to this day free from Hell.) 5. Also Peter of Antioch who pleaded for the Crucifix robe added to the hymne of the Trinity, and Anthimus of Constantinople, who together with the Empresse Theodora, and others who strongly favoured Eutyshet party, with others, were comprehended under the same censure. 6. There are extant eight Collations of this Councel, and fourteen Canons for Anathema's. 7. Here we meet with (worth our reading) a monitory Epifile of Pope Felix to Peter of Antioch, and explication of the Doctrine according (as 'Carranza termes it) to the exposition of Gregory of New-Cefaria. Consult concerning this Synod. Zonar. in vit. Justiniani: Niceph. 1. 17. c. 27. Gregor. 1. 1. Ep. 24. Evag. 1. 4. d. 34. Liberat. in Breviar. c. 23,6 24. Who should be read with caution, according to the admonition of Bellarmine de Ecclef. l. 1.5. 5. because it doth not please the Roman Palaterio I con The Third called at Constantinople under Con-

A. D. 68c. stantine Pogonatus, Pope Againo procuring it by his Legates. 2.1 In this were convened 150 Bishops; (they who count 270, or 286 reekon the absent Romans and others consenting thereto) here the Pmperour himself was President, and northe person deputed by the Pope. 3. Here were condemned the Monothelites, Sergins, Cyrus, Pyrrhus, Peter, Paul. Theodorus, together with Pope Honorius; who in the defence of Futychianisme pleaded that there was one only will in Christ. For the proof of this, Macarius their cheif Champion, brought Suppoficious Copies of some Books either by diminishing from them, or adding to them. And the doting old

1 1,10 .

man Polychronins ridiculously endeavoured to confirme his Herefie by rayfing one from the dead. 4. It-was finished

by 18 Actions, in which is delivered a clear marration of the whole proceedings of the Synod, where the Epiftles of Pope Agatho about the third Action and of Sophro the Patriarch concerning the eleventh are most worthy to be read. 5. The 102 Canons which are commonly charged upon this Councel, were not ratified by it, but were added by the Fathers 227 years afterwards, about the 27th of Fustinian the second in the Trulls, that is, a vaulted Cloyther in the Emperours Palace, and from thence they were called Trullians. Nor were they at all approved by the Romans; because they condemned Pope Honorius, and communicated to the Patriarch of Confantinople priviledges equal with the Pope. Nevertheleffe his. Holynesse the Pope of Rome with the Emperour and 227 Fathers, subscribed unto them as it is mentioned in the last Canon, and others recited out of Foverim. 6. Notwithstanding the latter, Papists that they might the better derogate from the credit of all these, referred the Canon under the title of mrainm and quinifext to a supplement of this and the fixth Synod. which were destitute of Canons; therefore the Larines little esteemed them, because they proceeded from the Greeks after their departure. 7 This Councel confirmed the Canons, not only of general but also of particular foregoing Synods, as of Antioch, Landicea, and others. Moreover it added what ware to be approved in the Orthodox writings of the Fathers as is manifest in the second Canon of this Councel. vid. Paul. Diacon. in vit. Constant. 4. Adon Viennens. Bed. and others, with Foverius the Champion of this Councel, by whose meanes the Universal Synod Class. 12. p. 69. answered 6. objections of the contrary party: 1-18 d. Hu trufe is well to Jen. 1

wholly restored the Images and Statues of Irene, together with the reliques formerly broken in peices by
Lee Isaurus his Grand-father, and Constantine Copronymus
his great-Grand-Father, the business being chiefly pro-

C 2

moted

1 1 11

moted by Gregory the second and the third together with Adrian the first, and Tarafins Patriarch of Constantinople. 2. From this Imaginary diffention the Popes took occasion to withdraw the Western Christians from their due and fivorn Allegiance to the the Grecian Emperours, and to translate the Western Empire from the Greeks to the Frankes. 3. There met at this Councel 350 Bishops. who with Tarasius the President by seven Actions and 22 Canons condemned Image-breakers for Heteticks. Whose Arguments Calvin repeates, and wisely answers them. Inft. 1. 1. c. 11. p. 14. But Germanns confirmes them, together with John of Damaseus, whose hand being cut off for the defence of Images they report to be restored by the Image of the Blessed Virgin: as also the miracles wrought by the bloud of the wounded Crucifix among the Berithians to the conversion of those who malicioully wounded it. 4. Besides the large disputation annexed to the fixth Action between Gregory and Epiphanins concerning Images and their worship, and here and there by the by something concerning the Corporiety of Angels, and the making the unwritten traditions equal with the Scripture, and of adoring and adorning Images, which the latter do not approve. This was worthy commendation, that they should be ratified and received. 5. In the mean while they attribute Latria to God . 2lone, against Hales, Aquinas, Bonaventure, and their followers, who judge the same respect to be given to the Image and the (thing which it represents, to wit, to the Images of Christ Latria, of the Blessed Virgin Hyperdulia, of Saints Dulia. 6. Bellarmine and Baronius imagine that this Synod was condemned by the Fathers at the Councel of Franckofure under Charles the great, but Binnins, Surius and others, as it is in Longus p. 632. strongly withstand the same. 7. Not long since Albertus Pighins accounted this Synod with the former as adulterate. whom Turrianus the Jesuite endeavoured to tesute, how. The miss for more than the first of well. Of approved Occumenical Councels. 19 well let the Readers judge. This distick is attributed to this Councel.

Id Deus est quod Imago doset, sed non Deus ipse; Hanc videat, sed mente colas; quod crinis in ipsa.

A God the Image represents,
But is no God in kind;
That's the eyes object, what it shewes
The object of the mind.

Binia mentions two Copies of this, one Greek and Latine, the other Latine, to which you may have recourse at leasure.

INQUI-

INQUIRIES.

1. Any thing concerning the first Nicene Councel, the Presidents convening, the number of the persons convened, and of the Ganons, the matters transacted and determined in it be certainly known by any uncorrupted and Authentick edition?

2. The Canons of the first Councel held at Constantinople be deservedly rejected by the

Romans?

Nazianzen, and Benedictus the seventh did well afterwards by publishing it with this addition and from the Son?

4. The Canons of the Councel held at Chalcedon be rightly difallowed by the Papifts?

5. Origen deserved the great Anathema from the Councel at Constantinople?

6. Pope Honorius was justly condemned for a Monothelite by the third Councel at Conftantinople?

7. It is sufficiently manifest that the second Nicene Councel was rejected by the Councel at Francosurt? Bell. A. Bin. N.

1301

Whether

CHAP,



CHAP, V.

Of the Latine Oecumenical
Councels.

SECT.II.

1. The Latine and Western Councels run parallel with the Greek and Eastern.

1. At Ariminum.
2. The Laterane.
3. At Lions.
4. At Vienna.
5. The Florentine.
6. The Laterane the 5th.
7. At I

first Orthodox and lawfully called, and this is here A. D. 369. treated of. The other Heretical, and Tyrannical, craftily called by the Arians under the notion of the Councel P.266. held at Arianinum, that this fall one might extinguish the true one. 2. Here were convened 400 Bishops; who was President is uncertain. Constantius the Emperour an Arian made an offer to undergoe the charges, but the Bishops rejected it, who regarded more a victory over

the Hereticks then the Popes maintenance, who at the same time called another councell at Seleusia in Izauria, that by any meanes they might disanul the transactions at Ariminum. 3. But the greater part and the more worthy of the Fathers of this Synod did determine. 1. The Nicene Creed pun Sually to be observed, and the Sons Equality with the Father in Essence to be afferted. 2. The decrees of the Synod at Sirmium to be rejected. 3. Urfacine and Valence with the Arians their followers to be excommunicated. 4. Who a little before being accused before Pope Fulim, had renounced Arianisme, but afterwards returned as Dogges unto their vomit. 5. Thus rejected they flatter the Emperour too much already infected with their feigned fervices, so that a Councel being called in Nica in Thracia, they framed a form of Belief cunningly effected according to their own tenents, under the Title of Nicene Confession, that by an equivocal terme the lesse wary might be deceived. 6. Moreover they proceeded fo far, as to compel the opposite Bishops to their Opinion, and to force Liberius Pope of Rome to their party, so that he subscribed to the condemnation of Athanasius; whom how Bellarmine would clear, see de Pontif. Rom. l. 4. c. 9. 7. Heare may be observed the sophistical pretence of the Hereticks, who would remove the word consubstantiality from the Creed, as a word to which the Scripture is a stranger, and exceeding vulgar capacity, that by such a stratagem they might overthrow the Nicene Creed. Wherefore 7. They at Ariminum discharging their Anathema's against the Arians confirmed it: Which according to Longus Bellarmine observed not, seeing he allowed only one Synod at Ariminum, and that the false one: but it apears otherwise in Athanasius of Synods. Ambres. Epift. 32. And Baronius himself An. 359. N. 49. and Sq. could inform as much.

A.D.1123. 4. The first four Latesane are comprehended under one and the same Title as more favouring the Popish

popish dissentions than the Doctrine and discipline of the Church, the first under Henry the fifth and Calixius the second. It had 300 (or according to Bellarmene 900) Bishops, and 22 Canons. 2. Burdinus the Anti-Pope in this was laid afide. 3. The Vestures with the Ring and Staffwere taken from the Emperour, and given to the Pope. 4. The Pope absolved the Emperour, and gave him power of electing German Bishops. 4. There were appointed Crosses for the Saracene War. That by the meanes thereof. 6. Pardon of fins might be granted to them, that undertook that War and their Families. This is not mentioned in Joverius and Carranea; and Bellarmine himself confesses it is not extant: so diligent were the Papist in searching into the secrets of A.D. 1121. General Councels. The II. under Lotharius the Emperour, and Innocenting the second, increased to about 2000 Bishops. 2. It gave out 30 Canons, lately published by Gratian from the Vatican Library: which Bellarmine rejects. 3. It discharged Peter usurping the Roman Sea after Leo, under the name of Anacleius the second. 4. It branded for Hereticks Peter of Bruis, and Arna!dus of Brixia the Disciple of Peter Abuillard rejecting PedoSaptisme, Church buildings, and the adoration of the Crosse. 5. It proclaimed those Lay Persons to be Sacrilegious and incurre the danger of Eternal damnation, who receive Tithes. 6. It forbad Tourneaments and siltes where by men-endangered their lives. And 7. It deprived userers of the Charge of Christian burial, and cursed them to Hell. The 111. under Frederick the first and Alexander the third, by a meeting of 30. Bishops, made up the difference between this Alexander, and one Ottavianus, and his successors Gindon and John, as German taking up the quarrel with him; which diffentions divided Europe into parties. 2. The Albigenses under the name of Cathari Publicans and Paterini taking their fife from the Waldenses were here condemned. 3. Neither did Lombard the Malter of the sentences here escape the ferula, who affirmed

· · · · · ·

med that Christ according to his Manhood was nothing, but was delivered up to the Bishop of Seno to be chastised. 4. The ordinations made by the Shismaticks were wholly abrogated. 5. Private Oraories and Priests were appointed for those which had the leaprofy. 6. The manner of visitation is prescribed for the meering of Arck-Bishops, Bishops and Deacons; who are not to exercise Episcopal jurisdiction. 7. 27 Canons are supposed to be made by this Councel no where distinct. ly to be had, yet they are collected and commended by Math. Parisiensis. The IV under Frederick the second, and Innocentius the third, with 400 Bishops, and 80 other Fathers, yeafaith Bellarmine with 1283 Fathers, whereof 673 were Bishops attempted greater matters. 2. It reje-Eted the book of Foachimus the Abbot against P. Lombard; it condemned 20 Follies of Almaricus, especially his denial of Transubstantiation. 3. It established Transubstansliation, a Popish absolution of subjects from the bond of alleidgeance towards superiours, and auricular Confession. 4. It exacted an Oath from secular Magistrates to expell Hereticks, nominated by the Pope. 3. It encouraged with indulgences, and promises, those that went with Crosses for the recovering of the Holy Land under Godfrey of Bulloigne. 6. It denyed plurallity of Benefices, and sale of Reliques. 7. There are extant of this 69, or 70 Chapters briefly contracted by Longus, who sends the reader to larger Volumes.

A.D.1244.

5. The Two Councels at Lions followes. The first called by Frederick the second, and Innocentius the fourth. 2. In this the magnanimous and pious Emperour well deserved of the Christian Church against the Insidels, and after the fourth excommunication at least was deposed by the Pope from his own power and authority, and a prohibition made that not any should name him Emperour. 3. Being deposed, heroically he desends his right with his Gibilines against the Guelphes of the Popish party. 4. Here was expected no President

but

but the Pope, who under a pretence of recovering the holy Land, drew 140 Bishops and Abbots to his side, that by the fifths of the Church rights they might redeem the East, whilest the West rather needed a fredom from the Popish Tyranny. 5. Where the Scarlet Hat is defigned for the Cardinals, and among fo many bloudy cruelties by this Antichristian impiety, prevailing for above the space of 200 years, new feasts are instituted for the Canonizing Popish Saints. 6. The Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustinians, especially encouraged by the Pope, do not weaken, but rather enlarge and widen the difference. 7. The seventeen institutions which are attributed to this Councel, are rather Political and Polemical than Ecclefiastical; and according to Bellarmines direction are to be found in the fixth of the Decretals. The acts are mentioned by Abbas Stadiensis, and Thrimerius in his Chronicles, Patmerius, Platina, Onuphrius, and others. JI. This Councel A.D.1212. was celebrated under Rodolphus the first at Haspurge, procuted by Gregory the tenth, famous for at least 700 Bishops. 2. Here was present Michael Paleologus the Greek Emperour; who compelled by necessity brought in his Greeks to subscribe the thirteenth time with the Latines to the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son; of which returning to their home after their manner they recanted; so little availed a forced affent in facred matters. 3. Aquinas fent for to this Councel, Edies in the way, and Bonavent. ture there created Cardinal, having spent his utmost endeavours against the Greeks, breathed his last. 4. The Pope for a Sublidie in behalf of the Holy Land, requires the tenth of all Ecclefiastical Rights, for the space of fix years, which carefully collected, were not an haires profit to the Eastern Christians under oppression. 5. Here was ordered the bowing at the name of Jesus. 6. Of this there are 31 Constitutions, which may rather be stiled the Popes pleasure than the Councels Determinations

nations. 7. They are omitted by the Summulists and are to be found in the fixth of the Decretals.

A.D. 1311. 6. The Councel held at Vienna under Henry the seaventh, noted for 300 Bishops and upwards. In this 1. Boniface the eight, perswading Phillip the fair to blot him out of the Tables, is freed from calumnes cast upon

Antonin, Hift. F. 3.

him. 12. The Hierufalem expedition is more strongly urpar. 3. Mr. 11. ged, the Templars being removed out of the way for the murdering of the Abissins Embassador, and other impieties and Herefies. Trithemius hits the mark, the Templars were very rich, a sufficient prezence for Herese, and their expulsion. 3. The Clergie are permitted to take an Oath of Allegiance, not of subjection to Lay Magistrates. 4. Peter John, the Dulcimists, the Fratricelli, the Begwards, and Begwins together with the Lolards are condemned. Peter John, for that he denyed the soul to be the form of man, harsh dealing, that this should be accounted Heresie; the others also (though by no means to be born) had Fictions laid to their charge. 5. In the sentence of Clement

\$45. 85 I.

against the Templars mentioned by Longus, the Pope challenges not to himself the power and right of Defining, but the way of providing or Ordaining, that none for the future should enter into that Order, unless they yeilded the Apostolical Sea, 6. The Constitutions of this Councel under the name of Clementine are extant in 5. Books for a Supplement to the Canon Law. 7. In which is that famous decree of constituting Professors to be maintained by a competent Stipend at the Court of Rome, at the Universities of Paris, Oxford, Benonia, and Salamanea, for the instructing in the Hebrew, Arabick, and Caldie Languages, that by that meanes the Fews and Mahumetans might the more easily be converted to the Faith. Clement.1.5. Tst. 1. Gal. 1. 7.

A.D.1431. 7. The Florentine Councel was begum at Feri, raria, under Albertus Emperour, and Eugenius the fourth, but by reason of the raging pestilence was translated to

Florence

Florence and there ended. 2. There were convened in this 141 Bishops, the Pope himself President, who depofed the Councel of Basil at the same time by the Germans, by this notable and very subtile diversion was freed from those rigid censurers. 3. There were present at this Councel John Paleologius, with the Patriarch Joseph, and the Greek Dostors. 4. In it were debated Articles concerning 1. the Holy Ghost's proceedings 2. The addition to the Nicene Creed and from the Son. 13. Purgatory. 4. The power of suffrages and Sacrifice to the dead. 5. Transubstantiation. 6. The administring unleavened bread in the Eucharist. 7. But especially concerning the Popes supremacy, to all which the Greeks are said to have concented with the Latines, however returned home they quickly fell off. 4. Such was the Popish piety and Prudence, that the Emperour himself with his, must in their seals give place to his Holyness and the Cardinals. 5. Foseph the Patriarch, no disease foregoing, suddainly after subscription expired, yet a scrole is found in his hands, which testifieth a full consent to the Latines. 6. This Councel had twenty five Sessions, sixteen at Ferraria, the other nine at Florence, in which they cafily overcame the Greeks, it had been wish't that fincerity had more, and coverousness, pride, and lofty ambition less prevailed. 7. The institution of the Armenians, which is added to this Councel at Caranza and Longus, is omitted by others, and it was only a Popish fiction after the Councel was ended, as appears by conferring times.

8: The fifth Laterane Councel may be well sup- A.D.1311. posed to be called for the disannulling another at Pi- Begun under; sa, where some Cardinals met against the perjured Julius the 2. Pope. 1. There were convened at it 114 Bishops, under Ended under Maximilian the Emperour, and Pope Julius the second Leo the 10.
President. 2. It had twelve Sessions, sive of which were under Tulins, the other seaven were finish's by Leo the tenth, after his death exalted to the Popes Chaire. 3. To

the nineth Session are of so many. Canons annexed for the reformation (as is pretended) of the Court of Rome, but they were to little purpose, nor were they more valued then the censurers of the whole Councel, which Suarez Cajetan, and Navarius profess to be rejected. 4. The pragmatical decree, made at the Councel of Bastin defence of Ecclesiastical liberty against Popish usurpings, is here discussed and exploded. 5. Mountaines of Piety are here also commodiously raised, from whence as from a publick Treasury the poor indigent artificers and Virgins, otherwise without dowry, might feek of succour. 6. The Immortality of the soul is moreover defended, concerning which many at that time doubted, others wantonly disputed it or devilishly denied it. Wherefore the chief in the Universities are enjoyned to confirm the Orthodox dostrine about these Articles, especially against the prevailing Atheismes of some weak Philosophers. 7. Nor is liberty permitted to those that preach to wrest the Scripture at pleasure for the spreading of strang opinions, but they must keep themselves (as much as may be) within the bounds prefixt by their Ancestors. By which meanes something is added concerning the impression of Books, least any one, without the approbation of Learned men should impose upon the world what they lift.

9. The Councel of Trent lunder Charles the fifth and Ferdinand the tenth, Paul the third, Julius the third, and Pius the fourth, did make great stir for 18. years together. 2. After many turnings concerning. 1. The Scripture. 2. Original sinne. 3. Justification. 4. The Sacraments in General. 5. Baptism. 6. The removing of the Councel. 7. When some decrees of Reformation were interposed in 10 Sessions, as it seemed good, the Fathers assented, thunderings of Anathema's being added. 3. Julius the third reduced the whole pack from the Haven of Bononia to the Channel of Trent. Where, concerning 1. The Eucharist. 2. Repentance. And 3. Excerning 1. The Eucharist. 2. Repentance.

treame

tream Unstion, some grains of Reformation being cast in by the same method in other Sessions, the matter is ended. 4. Pius the fourth (these two Champions being removed out of the way) at length enters the Scene, and concerning 1. Communion of Lay Persons under one kind. 2. The Sacrifice of Masse. 3. The Sacrament of order. 4. Matrimony. 5. Purgatory. Worshiping of Reliques, Invocation of Saints, and of Images. 6. Indulgencies, the Choyce of meats, Fastings, and Feastings. 7. Of an Index of books, abreviaries and a Missal, in the last 9. Seffions he brings it to the expected end. 7. In these 25. Sessions the Popes by their deputies were Presidents Here are granted fafe convoyes to three Protestants, that they might have a free and safe addresse to the Councel, to propound the reasons of their dissent, but with this craft, to be instructed by them as Dictators and Masters, not to obtain the reformation of any thing. 6. Secular Princes expect and presse by their Oratours communion under both kinds, at length they transmit it to the Popes Judgment, to whom also is referred the purging of the vulgar Edition, the Chatechism, Breviarie, and Missal, and other trash, as it seemes good to this Infallibility: In the mean while 21 abuses observed by the sworn Delegates of Paul the third, & related to the Pope are flight. ly past by, and corrested with filence. 7. This Councel, cried up by fo many Acclamations, and fo folemnly confirmed by the Seal of the Fisher, the French admitted not, nor did the more learned Papist much value it. Some did reject it as Kemnitius, Gentiletus, and Calvin some part. P. Suavius Venetus published the story there of; its subtleties a Frenchman discovered, rendred in English by D. L. Speeches made therein are extant in one volume, by which it may appear, that not for the composing of disserences, but for the imposing on Christians, so many learned Papists were hired and seduced in this last Oecumenical Councel, so much approved by them.

INQUI-

or i minofell to re i i i

Whether !

MINQUIRIES.

- vorthily be accounted an Oecumenical approved Councel? Aff. Long. Sum. Concil. p. 266.
- 2. The Decrees of the fourth Laterane Councel, which are extant be of doubtful credit? Aff. Widrington Rejoynder, p. 368.
- 3. The Greeks in the second Councel held at Lions, as afterwards in the Florentine Councel, did by force rather then freely, and according to their opinion, subscribe to the Latine Decrees?
- 4. The Clementine Constitutions of the Councel held at Vienna may undoubtedly be accounted Canon Law?
- 5. The instruction of the Armenians is to be reckoned among the acts of the Florenine Councel?
- 6. The pragmatical Decree was Lawfully abrogated by the fifth Laterane Councel?
- 7. The Councel of Trent be a facted delusion of Christianity and Christian Princes?

or all of your of the same of the pre-

sign to the total and the total

- Allin to the man E

CAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Controverted Councels.

hath digested in a particular classis partly approved, partly rejected. If this distinction may be admitted among books, why may not the Turkes Alcaron find admittance under the same title among Christian Callenders? Hence truely it is manifest, that a Councel is nothing else but a device of the Pope, whereby he admits and rejects what pleases him: which he makes use of, not for the Churches benefit, but under the colour and pretence of Religion, for the establishing of the Roman Sea: In the mean while we may see how the footsteps of the Priests may be traced.

Therefore 2. At Constantinople the fourth.

2. Therefore these are reckonned for Controverted Councels.

3. At Syrmina. 4. At Quinifext.

5. At Francofurt.

6. At Constance.

7. At Basil.

3. At Constantinople the fourth under Basilius A.D. 870. the murtherer of the Greek Emperours, and Adrian the second usurping the Roman Sea, notwithstanding the opposition of the Roman Emperour. It consisted of

E

102 Bishops. 2. The chief busines of this was to discharge Photius the most learned Partiarch of the Greeks (who left to posterity a book concerning folly) because he had touched the Popish Tyranny with his sharp writings, and was an enimy to Images, and without the Canonical assent had possessed the Chair due to Ignatius who was more pliable to the Roman Commands; whatfoever the matter was he is cited, contumilies are cast uponthim, he is rejected, and by injunction of Repentance, all his councellors and followers are fufficiently punished according to the Roman Embassadors, pleasure. 3. To 9 Actions in which these things were transacted there are added 17 Canons, in which besides the foolish rage against the Photians and the honour bestowed on Images, that is to be commended of the fixth Canon, which forbids Priestly vestment to be used in scenical playes though for sport sake. 4. The Bulgarians newly converted to the the Faith enquire at this Councel whether they should address themselves to the Greek or the Roman Church, but concerning what is to be done, the Romans sparingly declare their mind, not filently passing over the encrease of the Roman greatnes.5. This is manifest that the Embassadors relying upon the protection of Adrian the usurping Emperour, did so superciliously behave themselves toward Photius and the Greek Bishops, that returning home to their Lord they were assaulted by the Sclavonians, who deprived them of all their goods, and took from them the authentical copie of the Councel, which contained the hand writing of the Emperour and all those that consented, for the relique, of this which 6. Remaines, we are beholding to Anastatius the Library keeper, who was present at the transactions and Decrees, and what he saw he noted and transmitted to Posterity. For the clearing of which Andr. Schottus the Jesuite in Praf. Bibl. Photii hath contributed much light. 7. Nevertheless the Greeks reject this Synod, moreover according to Bellarmine, allchings are here laid down, as supposititious and uncertain

cain, since there are those who affirm the same Photius, who as we read was deposed by this Adrian, to have been restored by John the eight, that is Pope Joan his successor, whence it appears, that neither the Greeks agree with the Romans, nor the Romans among themselves about the

acts and authority of this Synod.

4. That of Sardis is faid to have been Celebrated A. D. 351, under Constantius and Pope Julius. 2. In it are numbred 376 Bishops, of which the 300 Western confirmed the Nicene Creed, to this end, that Athanasius, who was banished Rome for the space of three years, should be testored to his place at Alexandria, but the other 16 Arians meeting at Philippolis confirmed Arianism under the title of the Councel of Sardis. 3. No Presideut is here mentioned but Hosius of Corduba, who without the Popes Embassadours with Gaudentins and other Godly Bishops ratified 21 Canons. 4. It is commonly called an appendix to the first Nicene Councel. In whose Canons not a word of the Popes Supremacy, or of appeals to him from remote Churches (as Longus would have it out of Prolixe Baronius) 5. Augustine and those who are deceived by the equivocation, doe not reject this Councel, but that held under the name of this at Philippolis by the Arians. 6. It is reported there was one Orthodox Arins present at this Councel, converted (as is supposed) by Athanasius at Laodicea. 7. Binius largly describes the Hiflory of this Synod out of Socrates, Sozomon, and the Tripartite History, in which those three Canons the 3, 4, 5, which approve of appeals to the Pope of Rome, doe not determine them as necessary but as Abitrary, neither doe they obleige the Bishops Universally, but only the subjects of that Patriarchship.

5. That at Sirmina, or Syrmia so trembled and A.D. 350. groaned under the Arian tyranny of Constantius, that the supremacy and Presidentship of Pope Liberius dared not to appear. 2. There were present besides Eastern, 300 Western Bishops and upwards for the hearing & deciding the cause

E 2

of Photius, who complained to the Emperour that he was unjustly condemned at the Synod of Sardis. What had he committed? Namely he preached that Christ was only meer man, and inferiour to his Mother, which is the opinion of the Socinians. 3. Marcus Arothusius compofed a confession in Greek reginit this nek verefie so subtily, that Hilary and Liberius doubted not but to approve thereof, because he declared not in Juds the Herefie he entertained in his heart; perhaps he conspired with Urfacine and Valence, who effected are her in Latine, not only deficient in the word Confubstantiality, but alsogether opposing it. 4. It is miserable here to read, how Hosius, well near an hundred years old, was compelled by whippins, after so many triumphs over the enemies of the Homousians, to subscribe to Arianism, yet he would not condemn Athanasius, and before his death he cleared himself from his relaps by a most devout Recantation. 5. The Popish infallibility freed not Liberius from the same errour, although Bellarmine doth wittily excuse him. 6. Of this Councel (faith Longus) there is nothing extant besides 3 Formes of Belief, which are found in Binins, but he tells us there are extant 26 Anathema's which together with the Orthodox Confession Caranza hath published, of which Longus could not be ignorant. 7. This Synod is more largely handled by Socrates 1. 1. c. 24. & Sp. Sozomon. 1. 4. c. 5. & 6. Epiph. Haref. 7.

A. D. 662.

6. The Councel of Quinifext (so termed by Balfomon) is accounted by Bede and very many Latines an
erroneous Synod. 2. The Fathers who were convened in
it under Justinian the second, and Pope Sergius, because
the fifth and fixth preceding Synods commanded nothing concerning manners and Ecclesiastical discipline,
thought it fit that that defect should be supplyed.
And therefore they ratifyed 102 Canons in the Trullo
of the Imperial Pallace, which from thence are called
Trullans. 3. The Latines reject these, who are displeased
that without their knowledge and consent, but especially

without full power and authority from the Pope, they should be established. But that troubles them most, that in the 36 Canon, the Patriarch of Constantinople is equalled to the Roman, and in the 13 Canon Matrimony is granted to the Clergy, and other things which relish not with the Roman pallate. 4. In the mean while it is manifest, that Gregory the second and Adrian, with the second Nicene Synod did make use of the Trullan Canon against Image breakers; and moreover Gratian reports that this Synod was received by those of Nicene, diff. 16.c.; but they say Gratian was mistaken, and that he cited others, not to prove it Authentical in it self, but that it was so esteemed by the adversaries. 5. Bellarmine by 5 Arguments contends, that these Trullan Canons are of no force, de Pont. Rom. 1.2.5.18. because they are no general Councel, &c without the authority of the Pope; and particular Synods do not oblige universally those that are absent as present. It is not to be expected therefore that the Protestants should be obliged to the Tridentine decrees. 6. Longus addes out of Anastasius the I ibrary keeper, that nei- P. 989. ther they were received by the other Patriarchs, but accounted as unworthy to be transcribed and laid up in the Archives, it is a wonder therefore by whose meanes they came to us; therefore they are rather to be esteemed as Canons from their agreement with the Scriptures, than otherwise to be judged by diligent censurers. 7. But how Orthodox these Trullan Fathers, and their Canons were, appears by the second Canon in which they declare a manifest agreement with the preceeding Synods and Fathers, with whom there can be no just occasion to contend.

7. Concerning the Councel of Francofure, Authors A. D. 794. agree not whether it may be accounted Occumenical or Provincial, the latter writers will have it Provincial, because it seems to be an enemie to Images. The more Ancient acknowledg it to be Oesumenical, because it was called by Charles the great, and Adrian the first, &

at least 300 Bishops. 2. The reason of its call was, because Elipardus Arch-Bishop of Toledo and Felix Vrgelitanus Bishop of Aurelia preached that Christ was only the Adopted Son of God. Which Aguinas refutes 3. part. q. 23. art. 4. 3. This Herefie was cheifly opposed by Paulinus in a Sacred Collection read before the Emperour and approved by the Fathers. 4. But Binius with Longus and others contend, that this Synod confirmed the opinion of the second Nicene Councel concerning the adoration of Imagies, which opinion (faith Bellarmine) I would wish to be true, but I suspect to be fall, (with whom agrees Baronius) whence he concludes that what soever this Councell determined is not much to be valued; because with out doubt the second Nicene Councel is to be preferred before ir. 5. There are Extant concerning the transactions of this Synod, some books of Charles which as Bellarmine affirmes are fluffed with many falfities. Wherefore he declares those books to be neither of Charle's, nor of any else to whom any credit might be given, but to be as it were another Melchizedech, without Father, without Mother, without Genealogy, an Anonimus breaking forth into the light, which are certain Tokens of deceit. 6. Yet manifest it is that Adrian the Pope confutes him. but affirms it not to be the writing of Charles, but an heretical book sent to the Pope by Charles to be answered. 7. That book of Adrian is extant in the third Tome of Councels, but by this meanes it hapned that the compleat acts and decrees of this Councel might not see the light.

A.D.1414. 8. The Councel at Constance was called with great difficulty by Sigismund, and John the 23, having about 1000 Bishops and Doctors for the removing of Popish schismes out of the Western parts. 2. Since after Gregory the eleventh who removed the Roman Sea from Avignion, (where it had continued for the space of 70 years) some Cardinals exalted Urbane the sixth, who continued at Rome, to the Popes Chair, others Clement the sixth,

who

who removed it again to Avignion, the Nations are divided into parties, our English with the French, & Spaniard adhere to Clement; Urbane dying at Rome, Boniface the nineth supplyes his place, but Angelm a certain Venetian Tanner succeeds him under the title of Gregory the 12, Clement also removed out of the way had for his successor Peter de Luna a Spaniard, under the name of Benedictus the 13. 3. For the extinguishing of these combustions the Cardinals and Bishopr meet at Pifa, and those Shismaticks being discharged, the exalt one of Creete under the title of Alexander the 5. unto the Papal dignity; but this Peter Philarius of Creete suddainly sickned (as is reported) by an intoxicated Glyster, & John the 23, by an election of the Pifan Cardinals possessed his place, who by the persuasion of Sigismond called his Councel at Constance, & was present there at. 4. In which he being accused of about 60 crimes, yeelds himself to the censure of the Synod, from which afterwards having changed his mind he fled in the night; and recanting, is deposed, and Martin 5, by the Councel is exalted to the Papal dignity. Whence that hapned to John, which falling from his Chariot before the Gate of the City he presaged, exclaiming, in the name of all the Divils here I lie. 5. There were forty five Sessions of this Councel, in it are condemned forty five Articles of John Wickliffe whose dody moreover is ordered to be taken out of the Sepulcher and burnt to ashes. That which is ascribed to him in the fixth Article (Deus dedit obedire Diabulo should be read Deus dedic) as Bernard of Luczenburge hathit. 6. Concerning the injuries and burning of John Husse and Hierom of Prage (against the promised safe conduct of the Emperour) there are large Tragidies. The Fathers conclude the Councel to be above the Pope, which favours not with the Modern Papists: And an engagement with an Heretick not to be kept, which now they defend not, to the end that the incendiaries may more secretly act their treacheries. But that is a strange decree in the thirteenth Sellion

Session, concerning the denying the Cup to Lay persons, notwithstanding the practice of our Saviour and his Apostles. Hence the noble Bohemians justly provoked, in an Epistle with 54 stales to it heroically profess, that they lie in their teeth who lay Herefie to their charge, as being Hussites, and that they be ready to defend the law of (hrist with their bloud, wholly rejecting all humane statutes that contradict the same. And Poggins of Florentine is witness of the admirable learning of Hierome of Parage, which he delivered in a particular tract. 7. There accompained this Councel (as one hath it) 453 common women; 600 Barbers, 320 Jesters, &c. But good men (faith he) unspeakable for their rarity, all which notwith-Handing without safe conduct were free from burnings, or other censures.

9. The Councel of Basil was called about sixteen A.D.1431. years afterwards; Sygismund the Emperour procuring it of Martin the fifth, & afterwards of Engenius the fourth: in it Cardinal Julian of Arclatum was President, continued almost the space of 18 years. 2. It had 45 Sessions, in which not only Bithops, but other Learned men, which was not permitted in the foregoing Councels, had a definitive fentence, the number of the persons voting is uncertain. 3. In it Pope Eugenius the fourth is cited, and not appearing, is deposed for his contempt, and Amadeus Duke of Subaudia, who lived an Hermites life in the Mountains of Ripalia, by the Cardinals is exalted to the Popes Chair, under the name of Falix the fifth. These three truths were confirmed. 1. That the Councel is a. bove the Pope and all others. 2. That the Pope cannot dissolve, prolong or remove, it being lawfully called. 3. And he that denyes these things is an Heretick. 4. Nevertheles Eugenius, these things being thus transasted, constituted an Anti-Synod at Ferraria, which afterwards removed to Florence, where he acted with the Greeks, the Emperour being present, an effected many things which are compleated in the Councel of Florence.

They of Basil in the mean while confirm the pragmatical Decree, they condemned Popish Bastardy, suppressed Concubines, ordered how the Jews might be brought to Christianity. Declared the Blessed Virgin to be free from the contagion of every sin, indulged to the Lay Boliemians the use of the Cup in the Eucharist, behold an Alter, against an Alter

--- Pares aquilas & pila minantia pilis.

6. At length by reoson of the raging pestilence, they at Basil betake themselves to Lausanua where Fredrick the Emperour perswades Duke Amadeus to renounce the felicity of Pope Felix, unto which for peace fake, he willingly affented, so Eugenius being reconciled, and Amadeus honoured with a Cardinals Cap, and dignity of being a Legate, the Councel ended. 7. Nothing of this was ratified and approved, but some orders about Ecclesiastical Benefices, faith Bellarmine. Leo the tenth, in the eleaventh Session of the Laterane Councel condemns it as Schismatical and Seditious, howfoever we read it was often approved by Nicholaus Eugenius. Especially before the death of the Emperour Sigismund, Eneas Sylvias, largly describes it and commends it, who was present thereat, and afterwards obtained the Popedome under the Title of Pius the 2, but his opinion was changed with his Dignity; our Fox in his Matyrologie relates it more plainly and fully, and Bodlyes Lybrary at Oxford can shew the undoubted Copie of this Councel.

· Whether

INQUIRIES.

be reckoned among the Controverted Connecls?

2. That of Sardis may be worthily esteemed

an Appendix to that of Nicene?

3. The Socinianism of these times concerning the Holy Trinity be not renewed Photimanism?

4. The Quinifext or Trullan Synod may defervedly be rejected as erroneous?

5. The Francefurs overthrows the opinion of the second Nicene?

6. Those of Constance and Basil were lawful and general Synods?

7. The Popes and their adherents agree among themselves concerning the number and Authority of General Councels?

CAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Rejected Councels.

1. SUCH Councels pass under the name of Rejected Councels, which either detirmine Heretical opinions, or raise up Schismes and troubles to be dispersing of the Christian Flock.

2. Among which are no ted above the rest these 2. At Pisa the second.

1. At Antioch.
2. At Millaine.
3. At Selencia.
4. At Ephesus the second.
5. At Constantinople.
6. At Pisa the sirst.
7. At Pisa the second.

3. This Councel of Antioch is to be distinguished from five others which Bellarmine reckons, Longus also names this, and mentions other Councels of Antioch.

2. This is referred to the times of Constantine and Julius the first, the Banishment of Atlanasius is sufficiently known, and his restauration by Constantine the sonne of Constantine the great, which the Arians declare to be unlawful, because the same authority must restore which did eject: The Matter is referred to Pope Julius, he summons the Synod to appear at Rome. 3. Lut the Eusebians their of the Heretiques, that they might avoid this

easily seduced Constantius to be at the Consecration of the Magnificente Temple built by Conftantine the great at Antioch : Where were met about go Bishops, 30 of which being Arians, the favour and Authority of the Emperour, against the double Suffrages of the Orthodox procured the condemning of reflored Ashanafius.4. In the roome of the deposed is placed by Eusebius a Nicomedian, one Eusebius an Emission a famous Champion of Arianism, but not as yet entred into orders, he as the Poet hath it,

> A se tantaledes onus invidiam g, removit. By flighting honour envy he remov'd.

Therefore Gregory a Capadocian possesses the Chair, which some call George, supposed to be the Saint so much honored by us; it is manifest that he was quickly took out of the way, nor was it difficult to the tryumphing Arians to honour their Martyr in Canonizing him on Horseback. 5. Gratianus and Caranes cite many things of this Synod as Orthodox, whereof by the late Writers they are condemned. 6. They did fet forth a Form of Belief fo intermixed with Truth and Errour, that he which is heedful least he be deceived, in his greatest wariness can scarcely be safe, for by the omission of that which might establish the truth, they weaken that which they undertake to maintain. 7. The 25 Ganons of it, which you have mentioned in Longus with some observations, do rather concern the received discipline then the opinions of the Church, Socrat.1.2.c.5. A. D. 355. Sozomen lib. 3. cap. 5.

. 4. That at Millaine Plowes with the same Heifer under Constantiue the Emperour, and Liberius the Pope. 2. In it were met about 300 Bishops, the Emperour himself was President; an utter enimy to the Orthodox party. I (faith the Emperour) am an accuser of Athanasius, in my name give credit to them. 3, The Western Catholick Bishops there present (for there were few Eastern) promised to consent to the Arians if they would first subscribe to the Nivene Creed,

BAYON. Long.

but Valence and Ur facins, the chief Leaders of that Faction, withstood them, relying on the Emperours Epistle which was read in the Synod. 4. Then followed the degrading of the Bishops, the corrupt Ecclesiastical determinations; so that you might stile it rather a conspiracy of impious persons than a convention of Christians. 5. This was effected especially that they might allure Liberius Bishop of Rome, either by gifts or threatnings, to their impiecies who is reported (both his threatnings and gifts being flighted) thus heroically to have answered the Emperour, who had judged him to be banished to Thrace, and offered him the carge of his journey. Thou hast robbed the Churches of the Earth, and now offerest to me condemned and indigent an almes, go first and become a Christian thy self. 6. Felix a Deacon pleaced in the room of Liberius mixed with the Arians, yet he alu waies incirely observed the Nicene Creed, which was a little displeasing to the Orthodox. 7. Hossus of Corduba, at that time, well nigh an hundred years old, escaped not the stroak of his egranny, Hilarius the Deacon by whipping is urged to subscribe, others by banishments and riflings are forced to consent. Neither under

Constanting, did the perfecution fease. 2. At that time were convened at Ariminum (as Bellarmine will have it out of the Chronicles of Jerome.) 600 Bithops of which the Eastern Heterodox being overpowred both in number and Arguments by the Orthodox, by the Emperours Command they temove this Councel to Ifauria in Selencia. 3. But here the Acatians altogether reject Consubstantiality, the Semi-Arians admit it in their sence, still retaining the leaven which corrupts the whole lump. 4. In this diffention the Semi-Arians prevail, and determine that the form of Faith, composed at the dedication at Antioch should be retained and subscribed unto, but they ejected the diffenting Acacians or Arians from their places.

5. Thus condemned they betake themselves to the fim-

ing called at Constantinople they are wholy restored; here

Act.22. 10. Apad Hillar. 1. 2 P. 44.

they frame a new Creed, in which not only the tearms of substance, but also of Hypostasis or substance are excluded. 6. The Semi-Arians on the otherside rejecting this, are by force banished from their own places by the Acacians, in the mean while the Catholicks condemn Arius the Authour of their Sect. Like as the Pharisies and Saduces affailing each other in the cause of B. Paul, are overcome by their own diffentions. 7. Hilary of Pietavia (whom they report to be a Sabellian) together with the Western Catholicks, will not start an haires breadth from the Nicene Creed. The Emperour interposes this. that the determination of no Councel what soever shall have power, to which the Statutes of this Councel denyes Power and Liberty. He forced the Bishops to subscribe to such a form of Belief brought from Ariminum to Constantinople, that by the same command of the Emperour, one was the Western Profession of Faith, another the Eastern. Consult with Ruffin. 1. 10. c. 21. Cocrat. 1. 2. c. 31, 32. Athanaf. de Synod. Baron. Au. 359. N. 61. & Seq. Long. p, 270. August. Hierom. Basil. apud Bell. de Concil. 1, c. 6, and others.

SAZONCZ 5.25. Hift. Tripart. 1.5.6.34 A. C.449.

6. The occasion of the 2. Councel of Ephesus was Entyches an Archimandrite of Constantinople, who after Manes and Apollinaris denyed the flesh of Christ to be like ours, but affirmed that falling from Heaven like the rayes of the Sun, it penetrated the Virgins Wombe,& so he denyed that two natures were in Christ incarnite: but afferted that his flesh was changed into his Divinity. 2. For such like strange sopperies wherewith he had deluded many, he was deservedly condemned by Flavianus Patriarch of Constantinople, and Eusebins Lilhop of Doril, and others their affociates. He was so far from repenting, that he obtained from Theodosius who was very plyable, by the meanes of Chrysaphius the Eunuch and Eudoxia the I mpresse, both seduced by his allurements, that the

Exa-

Examination of a famous Synod might end the matter Therefore this at Ephefus by the Emperours authority is called, there met 128 Bishops, Dioscorus of Alexandria being President, Leo is summoned from the Well, and least he should seem to be neglected, he sends three Legates; all being convened, all things are transacted at Dioscorus beck, who not more full of Eutychianisme than of arrogance and tyranny, as little valued the letters and Embassadour of Leo, as he had the condemnation of Eutyches by Ensebius of Doril. 4. At length Entyches is absolved, and the reclaimers are forced to subscribe by Club-Arguments. Flavianus opposing is so furiously trodden upon (and among the rest as some affirm by Dioscorus himself) that three daies after he committed his Soul into the hands of God. 5. Ibas an Edyssen, Eusebius of Doril, and Theodoret of Cyrus, with other very Learned Bishops are discharged of their places. The Popes Legates, not without very great danger of their lives, returned home. 6. Of which more than barbarous inhumanity, an Acacian Bishop complained to Dioscorus, afterwards pleading the cause before the Calcedon Fathers, they compelled and forced us, having fuffered many evils, to subscribe to a blank paper, and kept us gainfaying and opposing the Church until the evening, and we being fick they permitted us not to rest, but sent Souidiers to us with clubs and swords, and thus they made us subscribe. 7. Whence this is called by all the pious the Synod of Theeves, in which Sathan erested his Throne, not long after to be dashed in pieces by the most famous Councel of Calcedon Liberat. in Breviar. c. Evang. 1. 1.c. 0, 10. Niceph. 1. 14. C. 57.

7. The Councel of Constantinople, which is num. A. C. 730. bred among the Rejelled, is by some accounted two, rell. decencil. which others contract into one, but the distinction is ma-l. 1. c. 6. nifest, because the first is said to be celebrated under the Father Leo Isaurus, An. 730. The 2d by Constantins Co. pronymus, An. 755. 2. One in the mean while opposes the worthiping

worshiping of Images and Reliques; upon which account both may be esteemed as one, or at the least united. 3. The first under Leo discovers intercession of Saints to be imaginary, and the worshiping of Images meer Idalatry. Germanus Patriarch of Constantinople, John Damascene, and others, too much inclined to Images, are deprived of their dignities. 4. Gregory the third interceeds for Images in a Roman Anti-Synod, in which he excommunicates the Eastern with the mark of Heretical Imagebreakers, these things terrifie not Constantine Copronimus the son from declaring himself to be an Image-breaker, He gathered together at Constantinople 33 & Bilhops, over whom he was President, and persecutes the maintainers of Images. 6. Some receive this and the seaventh as Oecumenical, but the Romans so abhorred ir, that for this Controversy about Images they rebelled against the Greek Emperours their lawful Princes: Whence afterwards followed the Weltern and Eastern division, never to be made up. 7. The second Nicene Councel corrects the errours of this, but how strongly and divinely ap. pears by its decrees. Concerning these Synods, vid. Paul. Diac.l. 21, 22. rerum Roman. & Zonarum in annal.

A.C.1409.

Bell.de concil.

l. 1. 4.8.

8. Beharmine is doubtful whether to reckon the first Councel of Pifa among the Rejected or Approved: by some it is taken for a general Councel, and defended in a 3 daies disputation by Laurentine Rodulphus of Florence, as is testifyed by Antonius, Gerson, Azorius and others. 6. There were present thereat 23 Cardinals, 3 Patriarchs, 300 Arch-Bishops and Bishops, 28 Governours of Monasteries, and an infinite number of Divines and Embassadors of Princes. 3. The intolerable difference between Benedist the 12, and Gregony 13, well nigh making the Popes Chair like double Pernassus, occasion this meeting of so many samous men, concerning which something is before spoken in the Councel of Constance. 4. Both having been summoned, are deposed by the Councel

for contempt and perjury, which by its own authority places Alexander the 18th in S. Peters Chair which how-foever removed not the difference yet Alexander thus e-lefted is reckoned in the Catalogue of the Popes. 5. There were 23 Seffions of this Councel, and its Acts Printed at Paña by the priviledge of the most Christian King, An. 3. Part. Tit. 1612. are extant. 6. Antonius rejects this for a headless 22.0.5. sect. 2,3 Councel because called in a tumult-by the Cardinals without the Popes Authority. 7. But remedies are to be applyed to extraordinary events, not which the Law affords, but which are ready at hand, for how could they consult

stume: the Christian Princes had applyed a cautery, especially the Emperour, but because they consented not with the Cardinals, the decrees are esteemed as not nul'd,

the head which was distempered with a double impo-

because they wanted the Popes seal. . .

9. The second of Pifa was called by Alaximilian the Emperour, and Lewis the French King against Pope Fulius the second. 2. This Fulius had bound himself by an oath to celebrate a general Councel within the space of two years after his election to the Popedone, but secular troubles intervening; more régard is had to policy than to his oath. He flinches, prolongs, and deludes those that expect. 3. Therefore under the protection of the Emperour, and the King of France, some more eminent Cardinals meet at Pifa, they summon the Pope to make an appearance, and give an account of those things which still be objected against him. 4. He is so farre from obeying that he thunders his Excommunication against them altogether with the King of France. The Emperour himself scarcely escapes, but being become more mild for a time, he declined a combustion. 5. The Pope calls a Laterane Anti-Synod at Romes, the Cardinals and Bishop, which favoured his parry meer, before whom he excuses his perjury, clears himself from objestions, and dyes. Leo the tenth succeeds, continues the Councel with great applause, ratified many decrees,

20 10 111 11

G % ... 4

35

as was related before in the fifth Laterane Councel among the Oecumenical Synods. 6. The Pifan Cardinals with theirs, submit themselves, and after supplication are restored to their former dignity. The Frenchman persists and coynes money with this infcription Perdam Babylona, I will destroy Babylon. 7. There are no decrees (I know) of this Schismatical Councel extant, it is rejected by the Pope, especially for these reasons. 1. Because it was not called by the Pope, but insolently against the Pope by his subjects.2. Because the time prefixed was too short for the appearing of those that were called.3. And the City of Pifa Confumed and spoyled by the foregoing Wars was not a fit place for the Councel. 4. Because it was wholely denyand rejected by the following Laterane Councel. And truly the Pope however perjured and wicked, was not to be reprehended by his own; but to be called orderly by his Lords the Emperour and other Christian Princes.

INQUIRIES.

rejected, because not called by the Pope?

of Millaine could lawfully undertake the Presidentship, & be an accuser of Athanasius

3. The Statutes of any Councel without the confirmation of the Emperour be invalid with his Subjects?

4. The Synod of Ephefus may deservedly be called Anspired or a Synod of Thevees?

5. The Image-breakers under Leo and Copronymus may be rightly esteemed Heretiques?

6. The Idolatrous Treachery of the Popes upholding Images, did trayterously withdraw the Westerns from the Greek Emperour?

7. The second Synod at Pisa might lawfully suspend Pope Julius the second from Spirituals and temporals?

CHAP.

Whether

建立企业企业企业企业企业企业企业

Of National Synods.

Councils, (in some manner so called)
National follows, which comprehends
the Provincials of every Metropolitan or Diocesian Byshop within their own bounds.

These 1. give place to general Councels, 2. Nor do they oblige out of their own prescribed limites. 3. Yet their decrees, conformable to Scripture and confirmed by

general Councels, are in force every where.

1. Italian.
2. They are 3. French.
3. French.
4. Germane.
5. Eastern.
6. African.
7. Brittain.

3. Which cannot be feverally handled in a compendium, for many of them are either by peece-meales delivered by Hiftorians without Sessions or Canons, or are strangly accommodated to the condition of those times, or being obsolate are become useless, therefore it is sufficient cursorily, here and there, to handle those things which may be of some use unto us, and by a digression to speak to some things which may make way for larger.

4. In Italie wee meet with 115 such Synods, as it were notional, which go under the name of Roman Councels, Those may be considered, which are multiplyed by Vittor and others concerning the celebration of the Fascha; and those which received penitent Apostases into Church communion, against the more than Scoical au-

G 2

Acrity

Long. p. 413. Dift. 15. C. Saneta Roma-71.1.

A. D.494. Herity of the Novatians. 3. Under Gelasius that is of more weighty moment, namely an Index Expurgatorius of. Orthadox and Hetrodox books, composed at a Synod of 70 Bishops, and brought into the Conon Law by posterity, where we may read of more things concerning the extirpation of the Legends of Infidels and ideals, but nothing of the Popes Supremacy which is added by the Moderns.

Le 1g. p. 160. Bell. de Roin. Pontif. 1.4. C. S.

4. That Simce san Councel is not to be past by in silence, celebrated by 300 Bishops in very troublesome times, in which is condemned Pope Mercellinus because he did Sacrifice to Idols, neither was he excused from his errour, because he did it in fear, and afterwards repented; these things may prevail with God to pardon, but not with men to acknowledge the infallible condition of the Pope. A.D. 1410. 5. That Councel also is worthy to be noted, called by John 23 for the Coronation of Sigismund the Emperour.

Where an Owle boldly offering himself with his iterated ominous aspect, brought a trouble and dissolution to the

whole business. 6. They at the Synod of Papia couragi-A.D.1076. oully excommunicated the Pore, who on the other fide had excommunicated the Emperour and them; and that

Long. p. 734. Id.p. 739. Id. p. 741.

of Brixia, without any scruple, removed Gregory the 7th. commonly called Hilderbrand, the most famous Champion of all the Popes, from his Chair. 7. In the Melfitan Synod, and others, there are many things concerning Ecclefiastical discipline most worthy observation, laying aside some superstitious and Ambitious Synods too much favouring of the corruptions of that age wherein they were called.

4. The Spanish Councels are 1. At Toledo 25, in which many things were piously and prudently decreed, as cheifly that affertion of belief against the Pristillianists. 2. The Elibertine, which ratified 81 wholesome Canons; the 36 forbad pictures in the Church, 3. That at Cafar Augusta also against the Priscillianists, in which was ordered, that none should challenge to themselves the title of Doctor, unless he was lawfully advanced unto it. 4. That at Ilerda, 4 Canons whereof Gratianus cites, one of which is that nuptials are not to be celebrated in Lent. 7. At Bragara the

first

first and second, in which not only the Manickees Mathematicians, and Priscillianists are deservedly Higmatized, but also some things not inconsiderable are added for the preserving of order and decency in the Church. 6. At Matif. cona the fift and fecond, reformes the vices of the Clergy and urges the paying of Tithes, and the pious observation of hospitallity, at this time too much eseemed. 7. That at Hispalis against the Acephali which disallowed the consecration of a Presbyter by a Presbyter, and of Churches by Diocesian Bishops, these things are more largely handle in Garsia Loaysa, who more diligently searched into and collested the Spanish Councels.

6. Not is France to be esteemed as less fruitfull in Long. Id. 6. conventions, 1. In which one of the 13 Parisian Councels against sacrilegious persons, and another distributed into 3 Books urging upon Princes, Bishops and Subjects wholefome things, are of special moment. 2. At Arelate, the first in the case of Cecilianus and Felix Bishop of Aptungas; the secound against the Photimians, Bonosians, and concerning discipline to be observed by the Glergy; The 3 which declares the Anathema's of Faustus of Rhegium, & the Confession of Lucidus, above the rest are worthy consideration. 3. Seaven Councels at Aurelia have many things concerning Ecclehaltical discipline that are not inconsiderable, and Id. 429. that is observable in the first concerning rogations and Letanies to be celebrated before the ascention of our Lord. 4. At Aransia the 2d wholely confutes the Pelagians, and Semi-Pelagians out of the writings of August. 5. At Bytu- Id. 562. ris, it confirmes the Pragmatical Sanction against the Popish plots and contrivances. 6. That at Cabellonum upholds Id. 258. the priviledges of the sanctuary, and restores the reverence of the Sabboth. 7. That at Vaso commands g'oria Patri and Kyrie Eleyson, together with the Trisagium to be inserted into the Liturgy. Consult Jacob Germundus his collection of the French Synods.

7. In the higher and lover Germany, besides 9 Synods at Colonia, these Councels above the rest are observable. 1. The Augustan concerning the reformation of the Clergy.

448.

2. The Bavarican concerning the Saboath & the Goods of the Chutch.3. That at Wormesconcerning a decorumato be observed in Ecclesiastical matters, and the punishing of wicked persons. 4. The Moguntine, the sirst concerning Ecclesiastical immunities, the 2d against Gotteschaleus: and the 3d, in which prayers are injoyned in behalf of King Arnulphus & his Wise, & also for the good estate of Christianity. 5. At Aquisgranum concerning Ecclesiastical orders of The Ersondian concerning festival daies. 7. At Dore

589 ders. 6. The Erfordian concerning festival daies. 7. At Dore 599 against the Remonstrans, and their masters the Societans.

8. Under the Eastern are comprehended the Gracian of Europe, & the neighbour African, of which fort among the 337 Grecians are numbred. I. Councels of Constantinople 33. 2. The Synd at the Oak in the case of Chrysoftome & Photius.

3. The Eastern against the Massitianites, who deceived the 353 Church with their subtleties. 4. The Ancyran concerning the receiving and rejecting those that fell away. 5. At Lao-

²²² dicea, against Angel-worship can. 35. and concerning the ³²⁷ Canon of the Scripture, can. 38. 6. At Gangra, concerning the religious reformation of manners. 7. The Tyrian, in

the religious reformation of manners. 7. The Tyrian, in which that great man Athanasius was troubled and freed.
9. Under the title of African Councels almost 20 are

mentioned by the Summulists, whose Canons are so promiscuously collected in one volume, that they were hardly distinguishable by those that lived after. 2. Of the 15 Carthagenians the 6 is more worthy observation, by which the subtleties of the Roman Popes are discovered in obtruding a superstitious Canon of the Nicene Councel, for the receiving appeals. 3. Moreover the three first, concerning the disaproving of the baptism of Hereticks, between Cyprian and Stephanus, do manifest, that there is not so great an inequality of authority, as that the African should yield to the full power of the Roman. 4. Above the rest we meet with worth the observing the Milevetan Synod, in which Pelagianism by the Bishops was wholely consuted. 5. The Councel of Hippo Collects, and Contracts the more convenient Canons of other Synods.

6. In the Cavernan Councel there is observable, a nota-

Fid. B. 1767. A 1.394. E. 32. L. 349.

1845.P. 342.

ble Skirmish between the Primianists & the Maximianists which often happens to mad brain Shismatiques, who when once they have forsaken the Church, they do not long agree among themselves. Aug.in Ps. 36. 7. To which also may be referred the Bagian Councel, where 340 Bishops are gathered together by Primianus of Carthage, they put down Maximinus & his followers to the lowest seats. August. Cont. Gesonium 1.3.0.53. the African Councels are more diligently collected and published by Julius.

the rest. 1. At Winchester in the time of Edgar under Dunstane, where a wooden Cross gave a suffrage against the

married Priests, whence these verses,

Humano more Crux prasens edidit ore, Culitus effata, que prospicis hic subarata, Absit ut hoc siat, & cutera commemorata. Like man, the Gross this Heaven-begotten word Utterr'd, which this subscription doth afford, Be it not so, and such like no record.

2. At Oxford by Stephen Langthon Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, who distinguisht the Bible into Chapters, and did illustrate it with Commentaries: from him we have Excommunications, and 48 Conflictutions concerning the right government of the Church, which Linwood here and there inferts in his provincials; they may be read together in Binius, Longus, & others. 3. At Claringdon under Henry the 2d, John of Oxford by the Kings command being President; in this are established 16 Chapters of English Customes, as Math. Paris relates: which the Romans relish not, as is manifest by their censures, it [condemned] and [tolerated] each being mentioned by Longus. 4. The Councel under Edward the 6th, in which 39 Articles of the Englith Confession was concluded and confirmed. 5. The Synod under the same Person, from which we receive the English Liturgy which now we have, Composed by seaven Bishops, and sour Dostors, and confirmed by the publick confent of the Church: which (as also the preceeding Articles) the succeeding Princes Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, James, and Charles ratified and commended to Potterity. 6. The London Synod, in which 141 Con-Hitutions, relating to the pious and peaceable government of the Church, presented to King James by the Bishops and others deputed by the Church meet together, are worthily confirmed by his Regal Authority. Councel at Perth in Scotland, where were Articles concerning administring the Sacrament to the Sick. . 2. Concerning private Baptism, if necessity required. Confirmation. 4. Of admitting Feltivals, and 5. kneeling at the Receiving of the Sacrament (though the Sectaries snarl at it,) and it allowed of venerable customes. If any defire more knowledge in these Brittain affairs, that famous interpreter of Antiquity D. H. Spelman will abundently fatisfy him: there is extant a more full declaration and defence of the Synod of Perth.

INQUIRIES.

1. National Councels do more immediately oblige the Subjects thereof than General Councels which are more remote?

2. The infallibility of the Pope being granted there is need of any Councel, especi-

ally the Italian?

3. Zosimus, Boniface & Celestine did fraudulently obtrude upon the Africans the Ca-

non of the first Nicene Councel?

Whether 4. S. Augustine & other dissenters in the 6 Carthagenean Synod, did die excluded from the communion of the Rom. Church?

5. The Synod of Brixia could lawfully depose the Pope?

6. The decrees of a general Councel, can, for any pretence be abrogated by a particular Synod

7. The Laity have only a receptive not a preceptive Authority in commanding the rites of the Church?

CAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Conferences.

Cclesiastical Conferences are meetings of some Divines; in which nothing is canonically determined, but the opinions of dissenters are brought to tryal and discussed.

2. And that either, 2. By a private arbitrary convention of Learned men.

7. The dissenting Brethren.

2. The Papists.

3. Publick Conferences of the first Classis have the first Classis have the first Classis have the Anabaptists.

5. The Remonstrants.

6. The Anti-Trinitarians.

7. The Disciplinarians.

1529 1529 1536 1548 For composing the differ-1569 ences of the Bretheren 1583 have been Conferences 1576 1585 1589

11578

1. At Martpurge concerning the removing the difference about the Eucharist. Adamin vit. German. Theol. p. 30.

2. At Spira, where the name of Protestants was first heard. Alsted. Chr., 162.

3. The Smalchaldican, where were present the Brittan Embassadours, and others, that the League of the reformed might be ratisfied. Id.

4. The Interimiftican, concerning pacification in which is written the Conciliatoty book of Angusta, which by reason of the scope of the disputants rayled an indifferent war which was expired in the form of Passavius.

5. At Altenburge among the Lutherans concerning juffification Adam. p. 913 as also aferwards performed among the same at Quinlingburge concerning Ubiquity. Id. 622.

6. At Torge, concerning diverse Articles of Religion Id. p. 649. as afterwards in a Conference at Bipont. Id. 780. and at Bades Id. 655.

7. At Hetzhurge about the book of Concord

Id. 750.

in that year Adam. p. 338. The second concerning diverse articles of Religion, A. 1557. Adam. p. 349.

2. At Raisbone three, the first A.1541. The second 1546 concerning diverse Articles of Religion dy the same. The third concerning the Judge of Controversies, A. 1601 which is fully extant, by many either approved or handled.

3. At Possiace, A.1561. concerning diverse Ecclesiastical matters, Sleid. Adam.

4. At S. Germans in the same year concerning the same matters. Adam.

5. At Mompelgard, concerning the Sacrament and the person of Christ, A. 1586. where Beza is the chief disputant. It is intirely extant.

6. At Oxford in which Cramner Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, Latimer Bishop of
Worcester, and Ridly of London were invincible Champions of the truth, and suffer-

ed Martyrdom, Fox Martyrol.

7. At London, the first in the time of Queen Mary, in which John Philpot Excellently acted his part. The second in the begining of Queen Elizabeth; where the Papists challenged (as the armed Ephramites) to a combate, scarcely without laughter yeelded themselves.

5. The most eminent Conferences with the Papists are



An INDEX of CHAPTERS in the STNOPSIS of COUNCELS.

1. Of SYNODS in general, pag. 1.

2. Fudaical, pag. 1.
3. Apostolical, pag. 8.
4. Occumenical Greeks p. 11.
5. Occumenical Latine, p. 21.
6. Controverted, p. 31,
7. Rejected, p. 41.
8. National, p. 49.
9. Of Conferences, p. 55.

A Catalogue of Councels.

CAP. 2 Of Judaical Councels.

3uch have been meet1. At Sichem,
2. At Hierusalem the first
3. At Carmelita
4. At Hierusalem the second ings.
5. At Hierusalem the third
6. At Hierusalem the fourth
7. The Synod of the Wise, p. 6.

6. Between the Calvinists, or Zwinglians (as they say) and the Lutherans, there was a Conference. 1. At Malburn concerning the Lords supper, and the Majesty of Christ.
2. At Wittenburge, between Urbanus, Pierius, and Hunnius and other Lutherans, 3. At Francosart, Casimire the Palatine procuring it. Alsted.

7. Conferences with the Anabaptists frantick per-

sons, and Embusiasts are these †††††††

8. With the Remonstrants especially is that Conserence at the Hague, published diversly by diverse, as a prologue to which was the contest between Amesium and Grevinchovius.

9. Conferences with the Anti-Trinitarians are 1. At

Geneva of Calvin with Servetus †††††††

10. Private Conferences may be added to theie, as 1. The Vinarian, Strigelius and Illyricus, concerning free-will, Adam. p.474. 2. At Argento: between Illyricus and Jacobus of Andrea, concerning Original sin. 3. At Smalback between Pareus and Melhussus and other Jesuites. 4. At Fontbellack between Peronius and Du. Plessis. 5. At Paris between Du Moulin and Guntyr. 6. Of Fulk, Hammer and Chark with Campian the Jesuite. Reinold with Hant, which is full of Learning, to which others, which may be met with of the same kind, may be added by the Srudious.

An Index of the Chapters

Of Apostolical Councels. For substituting Mathias in the plece of Judas' Councels are commonly 2 For the election of seaven Deacons, 3 For not pressing the Ceremonial Law, 4 For the toleration of some legal Ceremonies for a time. s For the meeting wherein was composed the A. posiles Creed, every one of them contributing his part, 6 For the meeting which obtruded to the Church 85 Canons of doubtful Credit, under the no tion of the Apostles Authority; 7 At Antioch. Cf Greek Occumenical Councels CAP. 4. or Eastern. The. Nicene the first, p. 12, Of Constantinople the first 3 Of Ephesus the first The more famous of 34 Of Chalcedon p, 14, of Constantinople the second p. 15, them were 6 Of Constantinople the third p. 16, The Nicene the second p. 17. Of Latine Oecumenical Councels CAP.5. or Westerne. At Ariminum, p. 21, The Laterane, p. 22, 23. These run At Lions, p. 24, parallel with the At Florence Greek The Laterane the fifth, p. 27,

At Trent, p. 28.

In the Synopsis of Councels.

```
Of Controverted Councels.
 CAP. 6.
            1 At Constantinople the fourth p. 31,
             2 At Sardis
            3 At Syrmina SP. 33
           4 At Quinisext p. 34
fort are
           S At Francofurt p. 35,
            6 At Constance p. 36, 37, 7 At Basil p. 38.
                  Of Rejested Councels.
CAP. 7.
            2 At Antioch p. 41,
   Among 2 At Millaine p. 42,
these are 3 At Seleucia p. 43,
noted a. JA At Ephesus the second p. 44.
           S At Constantinople p. 45,
bove the
            6 At Pisa the first p. 46,
rest
            7 At Pisa the second p. 47.
CAP. 8. A Of National Councels.
They are Serman P. 49,

Spanish p. 50,

French Sp. 51,
distribu- 4German
red into
           5 Eastern
            7 Brittain p. 53.
```

An Index of the Chapters

CAP. 9. Of Conferences. I At Marpuge, I The dif-2 At Spira; Senting Bre-3 The Smalchaldican. thren for 4 The Interimistican, composing 5 At Altenburg, of their dif-7 At Heizburge. terences VIZ. 6 At Torge, 1 At Wormes, I. By or-2 At Ratisbone, 2 The Pa-Ecclefiastical Conferences are meetings of some Divines, der of 3 At Possiace, pills the publike more emi. 4 At St. Germans, authority 5 At Mompelgerd, nent of of which 6 At Oxford, which are Classis 7 At London. are those 3 The Lutherans, Cal- (I At Malburn, ? with vinists, Zwinglians a- <2 At Wittenberg > 38. mongst themselves (3 At Francofurt) 4 The Anabaptists, ** ibid, & and fuch Remonstrants, especially that at Hague *** ibid. 6 The Anti-Trinitarians, as I. va, xxxx ibid. 7 The Disciplinarians, ibid. 1 The Vinarian, 2 At Argentor, 3 At Smalback, 2 A private arbitrary 4 At Fontbellack, 5 p. 58. disputation of Learned 5 At Paris, 6 Of Fulk Hanmer &c. men, to which may be referred these with Campian the lesuite, 7 Of Reinolds with Hart ****

FINIS.











